NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 10

The Journal.

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PROSPECTUS
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Yadkin & Catawba Journal,

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BY HUGH WELCH.

"Our themes are drawn from observation, and are intended for the practical use of mankind."

The Journal will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; an abstract of the Proceedings of Congress and our State Legislature, when in Session; valuable Public Documents, Speeches, Essays, &c. But it will not be exclusively confined to these. It embraces with its design, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, Education, Morals and whatever may tend to instruct or amuse the various classes or interests into which the community is divided: in short it will be, as far as its limited means will admit, "a map of busy life."

Its political character will remain the same as heretofore. It will support the Rights of the STATES: but it will give as no less strenuous and unyielding support to the Rights of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT

To promote *Internal Improvement*, will be one of the darling objects of the Journal. All classes of the people are greatly interested in the measure: for wealth, honor and respectability are as sure to follow Internal Improvement, as effects follow causes.

Home Manufactures are no less important to the people of this and every other State, than Internal Improvement; and, under a full conviction of the propriety and justness of its principles, the Journal will advocate such duties as shall be deemed, under circumstances, equal, just and constitutional.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

AN ACT,

To establish the MERCHANTS' BANK of the town of Newbern, and the ALBEMARLE BANK, in the town of Edenton.

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a Bank shall be established in the town of Newbern, the capital stock of which shall not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; and that books shall be opened in the said town, on the second Monday in February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and remain open for the space of ninety days, under the superintendence of John Washington, sen. Asa Jones, John R. Donnell, John Snead, Samuel Simpson, John W. Bryan, Bennet Fanner, James C. Stevenson and Matthew Outsy, or a majority of them, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the said Bank.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That one fourth of each share shall be paid, in gold or silver coin, foreign or domestic, to the commissioners above named, at the time of subscribing, that another fourth shall be paid in gold or silver coin, to the director hereinafter described, within sixty days after the Bank shall have commenced business; and the remainder shall be paid as aforesaid within six months after the commencement of its operations; and if any subscriber shall fail to pay the last instalment, his stock shall be forfeited to the Bank, and be sold for its benefit: *Provided*, that no dividends shall be declared until the whole amount of stock subscribed shall be realized in gold, silver or their equivalent.

III. *Be it further enacted*. That when one thousand shares are subscribed, and the sum of twenty five thousand dollars is actually paid to the commissioners, the subscribers to the said Bank their successors and assigns, shall, be, and are hereby created and made a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, by the name and style of the "President and directors of the Merchants' Bank at Newbern," and shall so continue until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, (1859,) and by the name and style aforesaid, they shall be and are hereby made able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain, to themselves and successors, lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, and the same to sell, grant, demise, alien or dispose of; to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defendded, in courts of record, or any other place whatsoever; and also to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such bye laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convnient for the government of said corporation; and for the making whereof, general meetings of the stockholders may be called in the manner hereinafter specified; and generally to do and execute all acts, matters and things, which a corporation and body politic in law may or can lawfully do or execute, subject to the rules, regulations, restrictions and provisions, hereafter prescribed and declared.

IV. *Be it further enacted* That as soon as one thousand shares shall be taken in the stock of said Bank, and the required instalment paid to the commissioners who keep the books, notice thereof shall be given in the gazettes published at Newbern, and a meeting of the subscribers, to be held ten days at least after the date of the notice, shall be called. If at this meeting those, or their agents who have a majority of votes, according to the rule hereafter described, be present (if not another meeting must be called,) they shall proceed to the election of seven directors who shall take charge of the books and money in the hands of the commissioners, and immediately persue the usual and proper means to put the Bank in operation. The said directors shall remain in office, until the first Monday in December one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, (1834,) or until their successors shall be appointed; and on the first Monday in December in each year, or at any time thereafter, meetings of the stockholders shall be held in the town of Newbern for the purpose of electing directors, inquiring into the affairs of the institution, and making such regulations as may be deemed fit and necessary.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That the following rules restrictions, and provisions shall form and be the fundamental articles of the constitution of the said corporation: A meeting of stockholders cannot be held, unless those who have a majority of votes be present, and every act requires the sanction of a majority of the votes which may be present; every stockholder holding one shre, and not more than two, shall be entitled to one vote; for every two shares above two and, not exceeding ten, one vote; for every three shares above ten, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every four shares above one hundred one vote. After the first meeting, no share or shares shall confer a right of voting. Stockholders actually resident in the State, and none others, may vote at elections and general meetings by proxy, the proxy himself being a stockholder.

None but a stockholder, who is a citizen of the State, and who holds twenty five shares of the stock in his own right, shall be eligible as a director; and the directors when appointed shall choose one of their number (which shall always be seven) to be president of said Bank; and shall manage the institution as shall seem best to them, unless otherwise directed by the stockholders; but compensation to the president or directors, shall be granted at the pleasure of the stockholders. Not less than five directors of whom the president shall always be one, shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, in case of absence or sickness of the president, when he may by writing, nominate any other director to supply his place.

A number of stockholders, not less than ten, who together shall be the owners of one hundred shares and upwards, shall have powr to call a general meeting of the stockholders, for purposes relative to the institution, giving at least twenty days notice in a public gazette, and specifying the object or objects of such meeting.

The directors shall anully elect a cashier and such other officers as may be necessary to perform the business of the Bank. These officrs shall be required to give bonds with two or more securities, in sums not less than ten thousand dollars, with a condition for good behavior and faithful discharge of duty. The cashier shall keep a book to contain the proceedings of the board of directors, the name of those present, the day and date of each meeting, and shall record the yeas and nays on any question, when asked for by a director. This book shall be evidence in courts of justice; and on entering on the discharge of his duties the cashier shall take the following oath or affirmation before some justice of the peace, by whom it shall be returned to the office of the clerk of the County Court, viz. "I A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) to keep a just and true record, without alterations or erasure, of the transactions of the board of directors of the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, in a book to be kept by me for that purpose.

No director shall be directly or indirectly concerned in any loan or loans, to be made of the Bank, to a greater amount than the value of his stock; and in all cases, in addition to the usual personal security, the stock of directors shall be considered as a pledge for the convenient transaction of its business, or shall have been bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgements which shall have been obtained for such debts.

The said corporation shall neither directly nor indirectly trade in any thing except bills of exchange, promisory notes & bonds; expressing on the face of them to be negotiable at said Bank, gold or silver bullion or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent and not redeemed in due time or of goods the produce of its lands, mint certificates, the public debt of the United States, stock of the present Bank of the United States, or such other Bank as may be hereafter estalished by a law of the United States, provided the investment in such stock shall not exceed one half of the capital stock of this Bank. Neither shall the said corporation take more than at the rate six per centum per annum for or upon its loans and discounts; which interest shall be taken in advance at the time of discount. The total amount of debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, shall not exceed twice the amount of the stock actually paid in, over and above the sum then actually deposited in the Bank for safe keeping. If this or any other enactment herein contained be violated, the directors assenting to such violation shall be deemed to have committed felony, and shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

If a director shall cease to own the requisite number of shares, or shall die, or resign, the remaining directors shall elect another in his stead, until the succeeding meeting of the stockholders.

The Stock of said corporation shall be assignable and transferable, according to the rules which shall be instituted in that behalf by the laws and ordinances of the same.

The officer at the head of the treasury department of the State shall be furnished, once in six months with a staetment of the amount of capital stock of said corporation, and of the debts due to the same, of the moneys deposited therein, of the notes in circulation, and of the cash in hand; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the Bank as shall relate to the said statement: *Provided*, that this shall not be construed into a right of inspecting the accounts of any private individual with the Bank except of the directors.

The bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsements thereon, under the hand or hands of such person or persons, and of his, her or their assignee or assignees, and so as absolutely to transfer and vest the property thereof in each and every assignee or assignees successively; and to enable such assignee or assignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon in his, her or their own name or names. And bills or notes, which may be issued by order of said corporation, signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her or their order, or to bearer, though not under the seal of said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory on the same, in the like manner and with the like force and effect, as upon any private person or persons, that is to say, those which shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her or their order, shall be assignable by endorsement in like effect as foreign bills of exchange now are: and those which are payable to bearer, shall be negotiable and assignable by delivery only.

VI *Be it further enacted*, That no note shall be issued by the said Bank under the denomination of three dollars. And if the directors or cashier shall not pay specie, foreign or domestic, on demand, for their notes, the said corporation may be sued, and in addition to interest at the rate allowed by law, computed from the time of refusal, the holder shall be entitled to six per cent. as damages, on the whole amount, and the jury, in case of suit, shall give a verdict for the same. And the holder of the notes of the said Bank, if not paid on demand, may bring an action of assumpsit against one or all of the directors, who may have consented to issue more than twice the capital stock paid in provided that the Bank be not able to pay the amount.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That the directors shall be allowed to keep open the subscription books until the whole stock shall be taken.

VIII. *Be it further enacted* That if any director or officer of said Bank steal, purloin, embezzle, or in any way act fraudulently with the funds of said Bank, it shall be punished by one or more whippings, not exceeding thirty lashes on his or their bare backs.

IX. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any bill or note, in imitation of, or purporting to be a bill or note, issued by order of the president and directors of the Merchant' Bank of Newbern, or any order or check on said Bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any bill or note, issued by order of the said corporation, or any order or check on said Bank, or any cashier thereof; or shall pass or receive with intent to pass, utter publish, as true, any false, forged or counterfeited bill or note purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the said corporation, or any false, forged or counterfeit order orcheckupon thesaid Bank, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited; or shall pass or receive with intent to pass, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any falsely altered bill or note issued by order of said Bank, or any falsely altered order or check on said Bank, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to or any other body politic, or person or persons, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, and fined not exceeding five thousand dollars.

X. *And be it further enacted*, That a Bank shall be established in the town of Edenton, the capital stock of which shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; that books shall be opened in the said town on the second Monday of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, (1834) and remain open for the space of ninety days, under the superintendence of T. J. Charlton, James Gorham, Jas. N. Hoskins, Jas. B. Skinner, Jas. Coffield, James C. Johnson and John Cox, or a majority of them, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the said Bank

XI. *Be it further enacted*, That one fourth of each share shall be paid in gold or silver coin, either domestic or foreign, to the commissioners above named, at the time of subscribing; that another fourth shall be paid in gold or silver coin, either foreign or domestic to the directors, chosen in the manner hereinafter described, within sixty days after the Bank shall have commenced business; and the remainder shall be paid as aforesaid within six months after the commencement of its operations; and if any subscriber shall fail to pay the last instalment, his stock shall be forfeited to the Bank, and may be sold for its benefit: *Provided*, that no dividends shall be declared until the whole amount of stock subscribed shall be realised in gold, silver or their equivalent.

XII. *Be it further enacted*, That when seven hundred and fifty shares are subscribed, and the sum of eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars is actually paid to the commissioners, the subscribers to the said Bank, their successors and assigns, shall be, and are hereby created and made a corporation and body politic in law and in fact, by the name and style of the "President and Directors of the Albemarle Bank of Edenton," and shall so continue until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, (1859,) and by the name and style aforesaid, they shall be, and are hereby made able and capable in law to have, purchase, possess, enjoy and retain to themselves and successors, lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, and the same to sell grant, demise, alien or dispose of; to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended in courts of record or any other place whatsoever; and also to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at their pleasure; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such bye laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation; and for the making whereof general meetings of the stockholders may be called in the manner hereinafter specified, and generally to do and execute all acts, matters and things, which a corporation and body politic in law may or can lawfully do or execute, subject to the rules, regulations, restrictions and provisions hereafter prescribed and declared.

XIII. *Be it further enacted*, That as soon as seven hundred and fifty shares shall be taken in the stock of said Bank, and the required instalment paid to the commissioners who keep the books, notice thereof shall be given in the gazette published at Edenton, and a meeting of subscribers, to be held ten days at least after the date of the notice, shall be called. If at this meeting those or their agents, who have a majority of votes according to the rule hereafter described, be present, (if not, another meeting must be called,) they shall proceed to the election of five directors, who shall take charge of the books and money in the hands of the commissioners, and immediately pursue the usual and proper means to put the Bank in operation. The said directors shall remain in office until the first Monday in December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, (1834,) or until their successors shall be appointed; and on the first Monday of December in each year, or at any time thereafter, meetings of the stockholders shall be held in the town of Edenton, for the purpose of electing directors, inquiring into the affairs of the institution, and making such regulation as may be deemed fit and necessary.

XIV. *Be it further enacted*, That the following rules, restrictions and provisions shall form the fundamental articles of the constitution of said corporation: A meeting of stockholders cannot be held unless those who have a majority of votes be present; every stockholder holding one share, and not more than two, shall be entitled to one vote; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every three shares above ten, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; for every four shares above one hundred, one vote. After the first meeting, no share or shares shall confer a right of voting which shall not have been holden three calendar monts previous to the date of voting. All stockholders residing without the limits of the State may vote by proxy, and in no other way, at elections and general meetings, provided his, her or their proxies are residents of the State of North Carolina, and each possess in their own right at least ten shares of the stock. None but a stockholder who is a citizen of the State, and who holds ten shares of the stock in his own right, shall be eligible as a director; and the directors, when appointed, shall choose one of their number (which shall always be five) to be president of said Bank, and shall manage the institution as shall seem best to them, unless otherwise directed by the stockholders; but compensation to the president and directors shall be granted at the pleasure of the stockholders. Not less than three directors, of whom the president shall always be one, shall constitute a board

(See last page.)

E PLURIBUS UNUM

The Journal.

SALISBURY

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1834

☞ Warrenne G. Huie of this place, Thomas F. Jones of Perquimons, and John M. Cloud of Stokes, have been admitted to County Court Practice, by the Supreme Court now in session at Raleigh.

Literary Notice.—We find by an advertisement in the last Chapel Hill Harbinger, that the Hon. JAMES IREDELL has been appointed to deliver the next annual address before the two Literary Societies at the University, on Wednesday immediately preceding commencement day.

We have again occupied much of our paper with documents, believing they are, or should be, of more importance to our readers than the ordinary news of the day. The act establishing the two local banks passed by the last legislature, commences on the first page and ends on the last.

☞ A Dividend of Capital of 20 per cent. was declared by the stockholders of the State Bank, at a meeting on the 3d instant, payable at their banking house in Raleigh after the first day of March next.

☞ The last Register says, that books of subscription for the new Bank of the State were opened in Raleigh, and that a very handsome amount of stock was taken. The following resolution was adopted by the commissioners for receiving subscriptions in that city, which, probably, will be adopted throughout the State:

Resolved, That the commissioners will receive in payment for Stock subscribed, as an equivalent, for specie, the Notes of the following Banks, viz: State Bank of North-Carolina and its Branches; Bank of Newbern and its Branches; Bank of the United States and all its Branches in the Atlantic States, and the checks of the Offices of the Bank of the United States on the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia; Bank of Virginia and its Branches, with the exception of the Branch at Winchester and Fredericksburg; Farmer's Bank of Virginia and its Branches with the like exceptions; Banks of South-Carolina whose notes are payable in Charleston with the exception of the notes of the Bank of the State of South-Carolina.

☞ Seven negroes, belonging to Moses B. Livingston, of St. Matthew's Parish, S. C. were burnt to death on the 6th ult. in their cabin, which took fire in the middle of the night, and Mr. Livingston was considerably injured in attempting to rescue them.

James Willis, Esq. a magistrate of Beaufort county, lately shot a man by the name of Thomas, and fled.

☞ Col. Benjamin Allston, and Col. Isaac W. Hayne, of South-Carolina, fought a duel in Georgia, on the 26th ult at five paces distance. Both of these gunpowder champions, we are pleased to learn, were wounded, the latter slightly and the former dangerously. It is presumed "*satisfaction*" has been amply rendered.

COMMUNICATED.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Burke county, composed of all parties, convened at the Court-House in Morganton, according to previous notice, on Tuesday of Court, (it being the 28th of January,) for the purpose of taking into consideration their views respecting the administration of the General Government, and more particularly *the all absorbing question* of the removal of the public deposites from the United States Bank to certain local banks,—on motion, Col. WILLIAM DICKSON was appointed President, Col. WILLIAM GRUNWAY Vice-President, and JOSEPH I. ERWIN, Secretary of the meeting.

The objects of the meeting having been explained, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Hillman:

Resolved, That this meeting consider the removal of the public deposites from the United States Bank, to certain favorite local banks, without the authority of congress, as a high handed act of usurpation, unauthorised by law, inconsistent with the constitution, partial in its nature, and which has already produced pecuniary embarrassment to the country, and is calculated, if persisted in, to produce very great distress and ruin to every clas of the community.

Resolved, That we view the dismissal of William J. Duane, from the office of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, because he would not remove the public deposites without authority of law, in the very teeth of an act of congress, and in defiance of the opinion of that body, as an arbitrary stretch of power, and of a most dangerous character, as amounting to nothing less than an assumption of the *purse* as well as the sword of the nation.

The foregoing resolutions were sustained by the mover and the Hon S. P. Carson, with considerable ability, and were carried without a dissenting voice.

On motion of A. L. Erwin, Esq:

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to our Representative and each of our Senators in Congress, requesting them to use their influence in effecting a speedy restoration of the public deposites to the Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the National Intelligencer, United States Telegraph, Richmond Whig, the Raleigh and Salisbury papers

(Signed) J. I. ERWIN, *Secretary*.

What good will a Rail Road do?

ANSWER—It will save at *least* half the cost of transportation to market of every article we make to sell. Let a Planter who makes 20 Hhds. of Tobacco calculate for himself. He now pays on an average *twelve* dollars to get each Hhd. to market—the rail road would carry it for *six*. Here is a saving of $120 per annum on his tobacco crop alone. Suppose the same Planter to make 1000 bushels of Wheat to sell. The usual mode of transportation would cost him 40 cents per bushel—the rail road would carry it for 75 cents, leaving a nett saving of 250 dollars. 370 dollars saved on tobacco and wheat, and allowing 30 dollars for all other articles, it would amount to $400. which in ten years would be 4.000, in 20 years 8,000, in 30 years 12.000, *exclusive of interest!* Extend this calculation to all the Tobacco, Cotton, Wheat, &c. &c. made in North-Carolina and see the good it will do! But this is not all. It will reduce one half the price paid for the hauling of all the goods we consume; it will greatly reduce the expense and loss of time in travelling—it will increase the surplus production of the country 25 or [illegible] it will raise the value of lands from 25 to 200 per cent, according to location—it will reanimate the industry of the country, which is now borne down by difficulties and embarrassments—in short what will it *not* do to better our condition? It will do more *good* than all the banks the Legislature could charter in a century!—

Oxford Examiner.

Alabama Controversy.—The Tuscaloosa *Flag of the Union* says that this question, which at one time threatened so seriously to disturb the peace of the Union, has been finally disposed of by both branches of the Legislature. In the House, the report and resolutions on the subject have been referred to a select Committee, there to enjoy a quiet slumber—in the Senate, the report of the Judiciary Committee on the same subject, was postponed by a vote of 13 to 8. "The vote upon these reports," adds the *Flag*, "is not to be regarded as representing the opinions of the members of the Legislature. It was deemed by many, that there was no necessity for an expression of opinion by the Legislature, as the whole matter had been amicably adjusted by the government and Mr. Key, the agent of the Genral government.

Great Sleet Storm.—The Macon stage left that place on Saturday last, and arrived in this city yesterday evening; seven days on the route. The contractor who came through, informs us, that the roads were literally blocked up with trees that had fallen under the incumbent mass of sleet which they had accumulated during the late inclement weather. The number of trees which were cut away and removed, with the assistance of the passengers, is estimated at one thousand. The roar of the falling trees, and the crashing of the limbs, as they resounded through the woods, are represented to have been, alarming and astounding. In addition to these obstacles, the waters had risen above their bank and inundated the country. The injury sustained by the Ogeechee Bridge noticed in our last, has been greater than has been reported—two arches, we understand, have been entirely swept away. We fear the planters have suffered severely.

Rep va.

Melioration of Climate.—The argument urged in favor of the gradual improvement of our climate, is derived mainly from the history of Europe. At Rome, for example which is but half a degree south of this city, whole years sometimes pass without the mercury's sinking to the freezing point; and yet Juvenal, and perhaps other old writers, speak of the Tiber being frozen over in their day. In Spain, which has now nearly the same climate with Italy, Livy says the snow lay four feet deep near where is now Burcelona. Again, the Psalms speak of "snow like wool," hoar frost and ice; and St. John tells us "the servants had made a fire of coal for it was cold," &c. This was early in April—indicating a very different state of things from the present, for frost is supposed not to be known in Palestine in modern times. Jerusalem is 10 degrees further South than Rome.

Bos. Jour.

Farewell to Steam.—Captain Erickson, of Landon, has contrived what he terms a Caloric Engine, by which air is to be substituted for steam—the motion of pistons being sustained by alternately heating and condensing the air above and below them; the supply being furnished from small tubes connecting the cylinders, which tubes are so constructed as to furnish alternately the cool and heated air circulating through them without scarcely any loss of caloric. Two pounds of fuel per hour only, is required for a power of one horse. His model is in successful operation, and if his hopes are realised, steam has seen its best days.—

N. Y. Gazette.

A Mr. Sinisien, a Swede, who has made many attempts to manufacture paper from beet-root, has lately published an essay on that subject actually printed on paper from that material.

Glass being one of the most sonorous bodies, the Swedish chemists have experimented to replace the metal bells of clocks with those of glass. The first attempt has been successful, and the bell, the result of it, gives out a more perfect and harmonious sound than those of metal.

A self-acting wheat fan is among the novelties in English mechanics, the simplicity of which is astonishing. From a sheet iron funnel the wheat descends upon an iron wheel full of brackets; the wheel is so nicely balanced, that so long as a particle of grain falls upon it it revolves, and operates upon the fanners.

Horrida Bella.—There is an alarming insurrection in Lynn, Mass. and we apprehend the times in that town will try men's *soles* before they get through with them. The the young women to the number of one thousand have thrown themselves upon their reserved rights and formed a *Trades' Union* with which, as the natural consequence of such a movement, the young men have *united*. Lynn as every body knows, is a community of shoemakers, and the pretty insurgents now in rebellion are employed in shoe binding, and the graceless cordwainers have not only reduced the prices of the labor but have fobbed the lady operatives off with uncurrent paper. They must retrace their steps or there is no knowing where this matter will end; for the case is a most serious one when "lovely woman" raises the standard of revolt, and the Lynn ladies' anger *waxes* stronger and stronger every day. If it lasts long, all gentle resistance will be *bootless*. There must be an appeal to the *ultima ratio*, and who can count the calamities of such an appeal! Who will answer for the bodily welfare of the master shoemakers in such a campaign! The "bosses upon their bucklers" will stand little chance against the sharpened tongues of some ten or fifteen hundred exasperated Amazons, rendered desperate by their wrongs and assisted, too, in flank and rear, by the bristling bayonets of their warlike allies, the journeymen. The truth is, this business must be settled by negotiation and compromise, or the Lynn manufactures will be used up even to the heel tap.

N. Y Courier & Enquirer.

From the Richmond Whig.

Suspected fraud.—Letters from Washington, speak of a fraud of gigantic magnitude, in the sale of public Lands, which is strongly suspected to be on foot. *Circumstances* certainly justify suspicion. A friend in Washington writes: "That there is a prodigious excitement among the S. Western members, about the sale at Montgomery and Montevello. The Proclamation was published in Alabama on the *first* of January—it got here *yesterday*, and the sale *is tomorow*. Thus has the President and his friends seized upon the real and personal property of the country."

Why sales should be so hurried as to allow a vast majority of the People of the U. S. not to know they were intended, before they were over, it must puzzle any man to give a *public* reason for. There may be very good *private* reasons. The favorites would have an opportunity of bidding and buying, with the least possible competition.

Survey the acts of this administration as we may, the eye rests upon nothing but rank despotism, or violent injustice. It must shortly become as execrated as the rule of Tiberius or Nero in ancient, or that of the Stuarts in modern times.

A Quiz.—A Long Island printer gave, solemn notice a month or two since, that his wife had presented him with four healthy children, all likely to do well as the mother, and the editors from one end of the republic to the other, seized the marvel with a greediness altogether wonderful, and made it a theme a prolific of smart paragraphs as the Long Island man's family was supposed to be in young printers. It so happened however that that their cake is all dough. There was no wonderment about it, for the printer's wife and four children, born as they ought to have been, at proper intervals, returned home from a visit, and the father sent his typographical compeers wool gathering for new modes of interpreting an event that never happened to occur.

Reflection.—"Charlotte" said a gentleman to his daughter one day, "you really are too giddy, and I fear never give yourself time for *reflection*." "'Pon honor, then Pa," replied the young lady laughing, "you may make yourself perfectly easy on that account for I generally spend half the day at the *looking-glass*.

Lexington, Ken Jan. 14.

We learn that on Tuesday evening about 10 oclock, a rencounter took place at Brennan and Postleth Waite's Hotel, in this city, between Samuel M. Brown, Esq. of Louisville, and Thomas P. Moore, Ex-Minister to Colombia. Mr. Brown assaulted Mr. Moore with a *cowhide*, and after inflicting several blows, in the struggle which ensued, both of the parties were slightly injured, before they were seperated. The whole facts of the case, doubtless, will shortly be given, when they will probably assume a different color from the account which has been published in one of the papers of this city. The cause of the assult by Mr. Brown, was, we learn, a personal injury received from Mr. Moore.

[*Intel*

A lawyer in Ireland who was pleading the cause of an infant plaintiff, took the child up in his arms an presented it to the jury suffused with tears. This had a great effect, till the opposite law, yer asked, what made him cry? "He pinched me" answered the little inocent. The whole court was convulsed with laughter.

Mr. Brown, our Senator in Congress.—The Washington Correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, gives the following account of a late speech of Mr. Brown, in the Senate:

Mr Brown, of North Carolina, entered the arena with the confidence of a veteran warrior—but such a warrior—he succeeded in murdering nothing but the "King's English," and common sense. He attempted to invoke the tragic muse, but the laugh and sneer which followed, proved that he had no claims to any merit beyond the most ludicrous *travestie*. I pitied the State whose interests and sovereignty were represented by such a caricature of humanity.

Matthew Largeswallow, of Currituck county, N. C. lately *saw* a mouse turn over on its back, seize its tail in its mouth, and gradually swallow itself entirely up!

FROM THE LOWELL JOURNAL.

Squaring the Circle.—This problem, which has occupied the attention of scientific men for ages, but which has never yet been satisfactorily solved in a mathematical manner—we learn from the American Sentinel, has at length approximated to a great degree of accuracy by a simple experiment. From a piece of carefully rolled sheet brass, a gentleman had cut out a circle of 1.9 inches diameter, and a square of 1.7. These he weighed, and found alike heavy. Being therefore of the same weight, and of the same thickness, the surfaces of the square and circle must also be the same. Squares are therefore to circles as 17 to 19.

NEW YORK, JAN. 23.

United States Bank.—From some cause with which we are unacquainted, a run has been made for two or three days past on the Chemical Bank of this city. This fact coming to the knowledge of the directors of the United States Bank, the branch here yesterday morning loaned the Chemical Bank $100,000 Such conduct is the best comment that can be made on the assertions put forth by the coal presses, that the United States Bank is unnecessarily pressing the distress which now pervades the community—*Courier & Enquirer.*

Prices Current.

SALISBURY, JAN. 16.

Cotton in seed 2.50 a 3.00, beeswax 17 a 00, feathers 30, tallow a 10, corn 60 a 70, oats 20 a 25, wheat 1.00, flour 6.00, bacon 10, brandy 35 a 40, whiskey 35, butter 12 a 15.

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 14.

Peach brandy 55 a 60, apple do. 28 a 33, bacon 7 a 9 1-2, beeswax 17 a 17 1 2, coffee 13 a 15, cotton 9 ½ a 10 corn 65 a 70, flaxseed 1.60 a 1.70, flour 5 25 a 6 25, feathers 34 a 36, iron 4.50 a 5.50, molasses 36 a 40, nails 6 a 6¼, sugar 10¾ a 14, loaf do, 15 a 18, salt 65 a 75, wheat 95 a 1.00, whiskey 30 a 35, wool 19 a 20, cotton bagging 25, rope 8 a 10.

WILMINGTON JAN. 14.

Cotton 13½ a 13¾, flour 6 50 a 7.25, corn 50 a 60, tallow 10, beeswax 18, bacon 9 a 10, lard 11 a 12, salt 45 a 50, brandy 37 a 40, whiskey 34 a 35, sugar 10 a 10½, coffee 14 a 15, molasses 35 a 37, butter 20 a 25.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 9.

Bacon 9 a 10, coffee 13 a 14, cotton 10 a 11 ¾, flour 6.50, a 7.00, corn 70 a 72, lard 11 a 12, molasses 35 a 40, sugar 10 a 11, brandy 35 a 42, oats 50 a 00, butter 12 a 20.

North Carolina money 1¼ a 1½ pr. ct. discount.

Georgia, - - 1¼ do.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of

YOUNG NEGROES.

without any limit, during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale, would do well to apply to the subscriber, or his agents, before they make sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices, in Cash. The subscriber has no connexion, this year with Robert Huie, in the purchase of negroes.

JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscribers will be attended to as punctually as if application were made in prrson. In his absence Mr. Reeves, Postmaster, will contract, for negroes and pay cash, and is authorised at all times to purchase for him; and an Agent will at all times be found at Doct, Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte prepared to make purchases the same as if the subscriber were present.

J. H.

Salisbury, N. C. July 12. 1833. tf.

Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will expose to

Public sale,

at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 18th day of February next, the

Elegant and Convenient HOUS AND LOT,

in town, belonging to the heirs at Law of Doct. S. L. Ferrand deceased, credit until the 1st of January 1835, will be allowed, and approved security for the purchase money required. 7t13

SAMUEL SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

January, 4, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership between Ritchie & Rowzee is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

MOSES RITCHIE.
PASCHAL ROWZEE.

Huntsville, Nov. 26. 1833.

Paschal Rowzee having purchased the entire interest of Moses Ritchie in the above firm, the business will in future be conducted by Paschal Rowzee. The subscriber will endeavor to merit, and, hopes to enjoy the same liberal encouragement that was extended to the late firm.

PASCHAL ROWZEE
MOSES RITCHIE.

BEWARE OF A SWINDLER.

JEREMIAH HANSON, by occupation a ginger-cake-baker, took French leave of this town a few nights since, and left his creditors "the bag to hold." He is rather under the common size, black hair and whiskers, speaks quick in the yankee brogue, and has a sadly villanous look out of his eyes. He possesses the rare accomplishment of beating the *base* (bass) drum, which he is fond of showing off particularly to the negroes, with whom he was "*hail fellow well met*" during the late holidays. He has a wife and two children, and will no doubt try to palm himself on the community as an object of *charity*, as he did here. We think it but right to warn the public against such a miscreant.

SEVERAL CREDITORS.

Salisbury, december 30, 1833.

P. S. From various circumstances it is supposed that this fellow (in company with an other) deserted from the United States Army

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 5th of December, a

SORREL FILLY,

five years old, a small star in her forehead and long tail. A liberal reward will be given to any person for taking her up and delivering her to me, or giving me information so that I can get her again, directed to the Post Master at Fallstown, Iredell county, N. C.

E. FALLS.

Dec. 13, 2833. 2w

From the Boston Courier.

MARVELLOUS!

Somnambulism and Animal Magnetism

The accounts which have lately been given in the papers, of a Somnambulist, at Springfield, remind me of some experiments of animal magnetism, which I witnessed at Paris the last winter, the results of which were so similar to those related as above that I am induced to offer a few remarks upon those of which I was an eye witness. I am also aware of the incredulity which is likely to exist with regard to a science so little known, nor do I expect that my testimony, will render it credible to those who have never witnessed it, should it induce those who feel an inteest in the advancement of science to investigate the subject for themselves, and if possible to witness the experiments, the evidence of their own senses may perhaps convince them of things, as it did me, which no other testimony would have been able to do. The experiments were made by Dr. Chaplain of Paris, who was of opinion that animal magnetism would hereafter be made useful in medical practice. The science, however, is still in its infancy, and its capabilities are not perfectly known, besides the things related of it are so extravagant, so much at variance with the experience and knowledge of mankind hitherto, that it will be a long time probably, before a correct estimate can be formed of it. —The following are the results of the experiments which I witnessd.

A young woman twenty years old in perfect health, was by animal magnetism thrown into a sleep termed magnetic sleep (*Sommeil magnetique*, and in this State was able to read with her eyes closed, even though the book was placed behind her head, and could also tell the attitude & position of any person in the room, though behind her back. A friend of mine from New-York, who felt interested in the experiments, and was suffering of nervous complaints, questioned her of his case, and her answers were exceedingly interesting. She had never seen or heard of him before, yet she described his complaints exactly, and told what remedies were necessary; she also described his temperament and character as well as I could have done after an acquaintance of more than two years. She said he had a good heart but was an impetuous character (*an character tress riff*)—And further, that he had an operation on the left eye, about a year previous, which was precisely the fact. She was then questioned, of her mother and friends, who resided at Amiens, about thirty six leagues from Paris.—At mention of her mother she was much agitated, and was not easily calmed but said she saw her distinctly, and told what was her occupation at the moment. Her answers were given in a low tone sometimes scarcely audible, and tears flowed frequently without any apparent cause. My friend who questioned her of himself, held her hand at the time, and to read a book, it is necessary that the somnambulist touch it or touch the person who holds it. I saw the experiments repeated on different days and the results were always equally interesting, and I am convinced that there was no collusion or deception in any way. When awake, she had no recollection of any thing that occured during the experiments; it required ten or fifteen minutes to produce this sleep, and she remained asleep each time about half an hour or a little more, and then it was dispelled by the same means it was produced. The young lady was of respectable parentage and connexions and well educated.

These are a few of the facts of which I was an eye witness. I saw it tried upon others, however without effect, and it is said to be very rare to find a good somnambulist. There is also danger in the hands of a person unacquainted with it, as convulsions are sometimes the consequence, which have been known to continue for thirty six hours, though very rarely indeed. I have been assured by persons who have made many experiments, that a good somnambulist can see an absent person, though a stranger, by means of a ring, a lock of hair or any thing that has been worn or touched by the absent person, and can tell if he is in health, and how occupied, though across the Atlantic. I wish however, to relate only what I have seen, and you are at liberty to make any use of this that you please.

Another Somnambulist.—A correspondent of the Bridgeton, N. J. Wing, who has read the recent extraordinary accounts of the Sleeping Preacher, in Springfield, Mass. communicates to the Editor, the fact of the existence of a similar wonder in Cumberland county. The subject is a lady of twenty years of age, who sleeps more than half the day time, whilst pursuing her ordinary business. She eats, drinks, sings, reads, writes, cyphers, &c. in her sleep, equally as correct as when awake. She can read and sew in a dark room. Sometimes she awakens while going from home on business, and is obliged to return to ascertain the motives of her errand. What she does when asleep, she does not remember when awake but recollects again when asleep, and her work is done as regularly when asleep as when awake. At times she appears to be insane.

Evening Post.

From The Newbern Spectator.

The time has arrived at which it is criminal on the part of publick journalists to let their partiality for individuals seal their lips on matters which deeply concern the whole community; or rather the time has come, when the gangrene which threatens the destruction of the commonwealth must be subjected to the knife or the cautery to preserve its existence. What has our Legislature done to meet publick expectation, to contribute to the good of the people, to discharge the duties for which it assembled? Has it met the wishes of the State on a single important point? Has it even offered a single suggestion that will result beneficially? If not, what has the Legislature done? *It assembled received* $40,000, *and adjourned!* If this be a true history of the session, and we believe it to be almost literally so, a serious and momentous question presents itself to the consideration of the people, viz., "Are you willing to waste fifty thousand dollars next year, and every year, on men who are either faithless or incompetent; on men who know your wishes and disregard them?"—No sophistry, no hollow apologies should be tolerated or listened to; the people have been deceived by a majority of those whom they honoured and trusted, and apologetick equivocations are poor substitutes for anticipated prosperity and wise legislation.

Can we be in the situation which a wise people would desire to occupy, when the only claims of many of our legislators to popularity rest on their opposition to expenditures, whether for purposes indispensible or unnecesary? That we *are* in this condition, a few facts will make evident, and the consequences can be foretold without the gift of prophecy.

The Treasurer and Comptroller's publick reports show that there were on 1st November, 1833, in the Public Treasury proper *only* $67,377

Do. do beonging to the Literary Fund,	117,024
Making together,	$174,901
Now out of this sum was paid, in January, 1834, the Quarter's salary to the Governor and his Secretary,	$575
To Treasury Department,	500
To Comptroller,	250
To Secretary of State—quarter's salary	200
Do. copying laws, &c.'	350
To supreme Court Judges and Clerks,	2000
	3,875
To balance of appropriation of 1832, for rebuilding Capitol,	17,970
To members of Assembly, &c.	650,000
Making together.	78,845
Which leaves in part of Literay fund only $103, 0 56 out of which the State must again borrow the following additional sums, according to the appropriations of the Legislature of 1833; to wit:	
To rebuild the Capitol,	75,000
To meet incidental expenses o Government, and to pay the salries of Executive Officers, of Judges, &c. taking the estimate from Comptroller's report of last year.)	70,000
	$135,000

Further comment is almost unnecessary on facts so starling.

Before the end of the fisal year, it will be fully established that the Treasury will be exhausted, unless indeed the Banks will graciously divide some share of their capital stock, and give us a helping hand. And even if the Banks are willing, is it thus that we should expend the whole of the Bank Stock? At the end of the fiscal year, even when the sheriffs settle, shall we be relieved? no indeed—the whole tax and more than the whole, is due to the Literary fund, and the Legislature has ordered the money to be invested in Stock of the new Bank. Will the People borrow money to pay the Members of our next Assembly Will they do it year after year. Will the Members serve the people for nothing 59 days during every year? No they will not; and yet they have not the magnanimity to raise the taxes so as to cover our necessary annual expense by the annual revenue, lest they be turned out. What else then, is to be done pu to borrow? A few more years will consume the remnant of Bank Stock that is left and then we shall be in possession of a BANKRUPT TREASURY. The regular yearly revenue is 68 000 dollars, and 5-7 of it are paid to the members of Assembly. Is time to do something; indeed it is high time the people were aroused to a sense of our condition. The niggardly policy which refuses or fears to put forth a single effort to improve the State, the petty sectional squabling which denies right to the direct demand of an abused people, are all overlooked or applauded upon the specious pretexts of economy, and "*I wanted to save the people's money.*" and are driving us blindfold to ruin, while the wretched policy consequent on their existence, keeps us poor, is gradually exhausting our treasury, and must soon drive the people into additional taxation. And for what?—To expend for the common good?—No; but to pay the Members of Assembly for the good work of perpetuating our evils!—These are not the querulous railings of disappointment, nor the cynical suggestions, of one who looks for nothing but faults. Let every one examine for himself, let him read the reports of our public officers and draw his own conclusions.

From the Portland Advertiser.

MEN AND THINGS—*at Washington*

Almost all the members are in their seats—Benton is here with his broad face, and stout fingers, yet "tearing a passion to tatters." Grundy wears his pleasant phiz, and tosses his spectacles more joyously than ever. Clay is as fat as the Missouri Buffalo, and he is laden with the presents of his northern tower, and showing his cloak, made in half an hour; and given him by the citizens of Troy. Rives has become quite *Americanised* by a summers residence in Virginia. No Quizing glass, no golden headed cane, no French airs learned in the Tuileries, are practised now. But there are some seats vacant, poor Buckner has been swept off by the cholera—and little did he think that such, and so soon would be his end, when he was so earnestly debating on the western lands. And the accomplished and amiable Johnson is gone too, and gone, alas! in such a melancholy explosion as instantaneously carried him to death. Clay this morning pronounced a beautiful eulogium, unpremediated and unarranged, but yet touching and eloquent, as flowing from a heart alive to every generous emotion.

In the House we have stranger materials and stranger combinations of character. John Quincy Adams, is here to the left of the speaker, in his long frock coat and unpretending airs. I see the eagle head of Borges nodding among the crowd. The Tecumseh-killer, is also upon the spot as gracious and complaisant as ever, every man's friend. And there is *David Crocket*; too, whom I have been eyeing these many minutes, 'to take his gague and measure.' *David* 'the observed of all observers,' whose brief request to vote this morning, called, at once, the House in silence, and drew upon him every eye. And there is Sutherland too with his puny face and then are the new-comers as yet unchronicled by Fame, but all struggling forward in search of empty puffs of honor, to die at last, and then to be forgotten.

RIOTS ON THE LINE OF THE CANAL.

We regret to have to inform our readers that the account of the pacification of the riot among the laborers upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, above and below Williamsport (in Washington county, Md.) turns out to be premature. Since the return of the Hagerstown volunteers, with a number of the men under arrest, fresh and fatal hostilities have broke out, in the course of which, as appears by the following account, a number of lives have been lost:

WILLIAMSPORT, (Md.) Jan. 18.

Since the foregoing event, great commotion has existed among the hands Very little work has been done, and a state of alarm and warlike preparation has taken its place. On Thursday last, we are informed, a party of *Corkonians* committed excesses along the line above this place. Yesterday morning a small party were seen approaching this place from above, and were met on the Aqueduct and driven back by an opposing party of their countrymen in the town. In this affray one man was very seriously beaten and wounded. The citizens of the town, with commendable alacrity, soon put themselves in military order, under arms for the protection of the peace, and remained under arms for the balance of the day, and the greater part of the night.

This scene was soon followed by another which resulted in a disastrous battle and several deaths. A party of *Fardouns* or *Longfords*, consisting of about three hundred men, headed by intrepid leaders, were announced as approaching from below. Their design, they stated to be, to pass up the line of the canal to the upper dam, for the purpose of exhibiting their strength, and not to commit a breach of the peace, unless attacked. They were armed in part with guns, but principally with helves, clubs, &c. They passed up quietly over the aqueduct, and on their way, as we learn, three or four hundred more of the same party fell into their ranks. At the upper dam, in a field on the other side of Middlekauff's, they met the enemy in battle array, drawn up on the top of a hill, about three hundred in number, and armed, in part, with military weapons.

The information we have is, that the attack or at least a challenge to the combat, was made by the latter party. Volleys of shot were exchanged; some men were seen to fall, and the party above began to fall back and disperse before the superior forces of their enemy. A pursuit ensued through the woods, where frequent firing was heard, and no doubt many lives were taken. *Persons traversed the field after the battle was over, observed five men in the agonies of death, who had been shot through the head; several dead bodies were seen in the woods, and a number wounded in every direction.* Those who observed the battle describe it as one of great rage and most deadly violence. All the dead and wounded are reported to have been of the *Corkonians*.

About ten o'clock last night the victorious party returned, and passed quietly through this place, after halting a few moments in one of the public streets, to their respective sections and shantees below the town. Quiet was restored for the balance of the night.

We have thus attempted merely a sketch of the horrid barbarities committed in this neighborhood through the past week. The public peace has been outraged, and the civil authorities contemned. It remains for the officers of justice to take the necessary steps to repair these gross violations of the law.

POSTSCRIPT.—Since writing the above, a principal leader of one of the parties has been arrested for examination. The volunteers companies have arrived from Hagerstown, commanded by Col. Wm. H. Fitzhugh, who is also Sheriff of the County, and are now in readiness to aid the civil authority. An express has been despatched to the Seat of Government for a sufficient regular force, to be sent on and stationed here, or at other suitable points along the line of the Canal to preserve order among the laborers, and for purposes of general prosecution.

Banner.

COBBETT—TROLLOPPIANA.

The notorious Cobbett, whose pen seems to acquire asperity with practice, and vigour with age, has addressed a long letter to President Jackson, complimenting him for his hostility against the Bank of the United States. It is a singular and extraordinary document, and one that will scarcely prove flattering to the person to whom it is addresseds however it may have been intended. Cobbet thanks the President, first for hsmself, and secondly for his countrymen, in coming out so boldly against PAPER MONEY, the annihilation of which he seems to consider immediately connected with the overthrow of the Bank. He calls banking an "infernal" system, and speaks of those who conduct the affairs of the National Bank, "as a gang of traitors."

The most amusing part of the letter—and the whole, without doubt, is absurdity itself—is the following paragraph, in which Cobbet disavows republican principles, and denounces the government of Pennsylvania as the most corrupt and tyranical the world ever knew." The extract we should be disposed to place to the account of Mrs. Trollope, were it not that the heroine of the Bazaar, is a personal enemy, as we are informed of the hero of a thousand libels. Cobbett says—

Sir I Am no Republican in principle, any more than I am in law and allegiance. I hold, that this which we have here, is the best sort of government in the world; that is to say, that this sort of government is the best provided we have it; I hold that the government of king, lords and commons, the last of which chosen by all men who are of full age of sound mind, and untainted by indelible crime, is the best of governments, Names do but amuse me. I lived eight years under the republican government of Pennsylvania: and I declare, that I believe it to have been the most corrupt and tyranical government that the world ever knew.

I was several weeks at Harrisburg, during the session of the legislature, in the winter of 1818; and, upon my honor and soul, I believe that there was more personal corruption, more bribery of persons in the legislature, and in office, than has ever taken place, more of this during that one session of the legislature, than has ever taken place at Whitehall and St. Stephen's during any ten or twenty years that I have ever known them; added to which, were the lowness, the dirtiness of the villany, the vulgarity, the disregard of all sense of morality and of honour, making the whole thing so disgusting, as to drive an Englishman half mad at the thought of ever seeing his country subjected to such rules. Oh! sir! I must forget the votes in the legislature bought by loosing a game of cards at the tavern; I must forget these things; I must forget the great game which the bank of Philadelphia lost, in that room of borrowed light in the centre of the tavern, where the card playing was going on, day and night, Sundays not excepted, during the whole of that session, for the purpose of bribery; I must forget the "betting banks" of Pennsylvania; I must forget the court-house at Harrisburg, and the judge, with a twisted silk handkerchief round his neck, and a quid of tobacco in his cheek; I must forget that dirty faced and unshaven jury, sitting with their hats on, talking over the back of the box to the parties or their friends, and having glasses of grog handed to them to drink in the box; I must forget all these things, and a great many others, before I can begin to think that kings and lords are the worst people in the world, to say nothing about the acts of real tyranny of that Government, some of which were the very basest that ever were heard of in the world.

Phil. Gaz.

Of the far-famed Committee of Retrenchment, raised in Mr. Adams' time, Mr. Cambreleng is, we believe, the only member remaining in the House of Representatives. What would Mr. Cambreleng think of the idea of moving for a committee to investigate the expenditures of Gen. Jackson's administration?

We throw out the suggestios, because as the sole survivor of that famed Committee and the sole inheritor of its honors, he seems to be entitled to the distinction of leading the van in this new inquisition. There would be no child's play in the enterprise. We believe, that the quondam committee ascertained that things were going on extravagantly under Mr. Adams, because $100—had been paid to an agent to Cuba, and 1900 dollars to another agent to Buenos Ayres—and that the public printers Messrs. Gales & Seaton, were guilty of extravagance and unnecessary waste, in putting title pages to the public documents, which cost the nation some $10 per annum—another discovery we had like to have forgotten, which was that the office of Fourth Auditor, now occupied by Amos Kendall, was totally useless and ought to be abolished.

Now if Mr. Cambreleng would take up the subject, what a splendid field of discovery is open to him! we would suggest to him a few heads of inquiry 1. The excess of General Jackson's expenditures over Mr. Adams, amounting to nine millions—that would be a very pretty item. 2. The Insolvent Post Office Department, six hundred thousand dollars worse than nothing. 3. Forty-seven thousand dollars and upwards paid to Francis P. Blair, by the departments, in two years—equal to the Presidential salary. He might also, with great propriety, insist upon Amos Kendall's giving up his office for the public good—seeing, that on a former occasion, he declared that office to be totally useless. We hope Mr. Cambreleng will think of it.—

Delaware Journal.

Cold Weather in the West.—The new Orleans and Alabama papers, arrived this cold morning, furnish accounts of extreme weather throughout those portions of the West. The New Orleans *Bulletin*, of the 6th inst. says:

"*Rare Avis in Terris!*—We were visited on Friday night last, with a smart little snow storm, covering the city with a mantle of white, and decking the trees and eaves of houses in gorgeous jewelry. The icicles made by the sleet, which followed the snow, were sometimes a foot in length, resembling strings of diamonds; and had the glorious sun but given out his rays, we should have had imitations of precious stones of every color and variety. To a northern eye, at least, the scene was beautiful, if for nothing else, for its association with home, and the magnificent storms of a Northern winter. A dozen sleighs shook thier merry bells through the almost deserted streets, and disappeard with the occasion from which sprung their hasty creation.

"We understand that several persons, the next morning, white and black, were found frozen to death, in the streets and vacant and unfinished buildings in the city.

Assassinations—Eleven assassinations took place in the city of Havanna, and its suburbs, in one night, just before the christmas holidays. One of the victims was an officer attached to the Department of Marine, who was walking in company with his wife at the moment of assasination. The governor offered a reward of $200 dollars for the assassins, and they had in consequence been arrestod. This is stated to have been the first time such a step had been taken by the authorities of Cuba in a similar case.

[*Continued from first page.*]

for the transaction of business, except in case of absence or sickness of the president, when he may, by writing, nominate any other director to supply his place. A number of stockholders, not less than ten, who together shall be the owners of one hundred shares or upwards, shall have power at any time to call a general meeting of the stockholders for purposes relative to the institution, giving at least twenty days' notice in a public gazette, and specifying the object or objects of such meeting. The directors shall annually elect a cashier and such other officers as may be necessary to perform the business of the Bank. These officers shall be required to give bonds with two or more sureties, in sums not less than ten thousand dollars, with a condition for good behaviour and faithful discharge of duty. The cashier shall keep a book to contain the proceedings of the board of directors, the names of those present, the day and date of each meeting, and shall record the yeas and nays on any question when asked for by a director. This shall be evidence in courts of justice; and on entering on the discharge of his duties, the cashier shall take the following oath or affirmation before some justice of the peace, by whom it shall be returned to the office of the clerk of the county court, viz. I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) to keep a just and true record, without alterations or erasure, of the transactions of the board of directors of the Albemarle Bank of Edenton, in a book to be kept by me for that purpose. The said corporation shall purchase and hold only such lands, tenements, rents and hereditaments as shall be requisite for the convenient transaction of its business, or shall have been bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts. The said corporation shall neither directly nor indirectly trade in any thing except bills or exchange, promissory notes and bonds expressing on the face of them to be negotiable and payable at the said Bank, gold or silver bullion, mint certificates, the public debt of the United States, stock of the present Bank of the United States, or such other Bank as may be hereafter established by law of the United States, provided the investment of such stock shall not exceed one half of the capital stock of the Bank, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent and not redeemed in due time, or of goods which shall be the produce of its lands. Neither shall the said corporation take more than at the rate of six per centum per annum for or upon its loans and discounts; which interest shall be taken in advance at the time of discounts. The total amount of the debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, shall not exceed twice the amount of the stock actually paid in, over and above the sum then actually deposited in the Bank for safe keeping. If this or any other enactment herein contained be violated, the directors assenting to such violation shall be deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. At least three directors shall reside in the town of Edenton, one of whom shall be the president. If a director shall cease to own the requisite number of shares, or shall die, or resign, or remove from the State, the remaining directors shall elect another in his stead, until the succeeding meeting of the stockholders. The stock of said corporation shall be assignable and transferable according to the rules which shall be instituted in that behalf by the laws and ordinances of the same. The officer at the head of the Treasury Department of the State shall be furnished once in six months with a statement of the amount of the capital stock of said corporation, and of the debts due to the same, of the moneys deposited therein, of the notes in circulation, and of the cash in hand; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the Bank as shall relate to said statement: *Provided*, that this shall not be construed to a right of inspecting the account of any private individual with the Bank, except a director. The bills obligatory and of credit under the seal of said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsement thereon, under the hand or hands of such person or persons, and of his, her or their assignee or assignees, and so as absolutely to transfer and vest the property thereof in each and every assignee or assignees successively, and to enable such assignee or assignes to bring and maintain an action thereupon in his, her or their own name or names; and bills or notes which may be issued by order of said corporation, signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her or their order, or to bearer, though not under the seal of said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory on the same, in like manner and with the like force and effect, as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him, her or them, in his, her or their private or natural capacity or capacities, and shall be assignable and negotiable in like manner as if they were so issued by such private person or persons, viz: those which shall be payable to any person, his, her or their ordersshallbe assignable by endorsement, in like manner and with like effect, as foreign bills or exchange now are; and those which are payable to bearer, shall be negotiable and assignable by delivery only.

XV. *Be it further enacted*, That no notes shall be issued by the said Bank under the denomination of three dollars. And if the directors or cashier shall not pay specie, either foreign or domestic, on demand, for their notes, the said corporation may be sued, and in addition to interest at the rate allowed by law, computed from the time of refusal, the holder shall be entitled to six per centum, as damages, on the whole amount; and the jury, in case of suit, shall give a verdict for the same. And the holder of the notes of the said Bank, if not paid on demand, may bring an action of assumpsit against one or all of the said directors, who may have consented to issue more than twice the capital stock paid in provided that the Bank be not able to pay the amount.

XVI. *Be it further enacted*, That the directors shall be allowed to keep open the subscription books until the whole stock be taken.

XVII. *Be it further enacted* That if any director or officer of said Bank steal, purloin, embezzle, or in any way act fraudulently with the funds of said Bank, it shall be deemed larceny, and punished by the infliction of thirty lashes upon his bare back.

XVIII. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any bill or note in imitation of, or purporting to be, a bill or note issued by order of the president and directors of the Albemarle Bank of Edenton, or any order or check on said Bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering, any bill or note issued by order of the said corporation, or any order or check on said Bank or any cashier thereof; or shall pass, or receive with intent to pass, utter or publish, as true, any false, forged or counterfeited bill or note, purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the said corporation, or any false, forged or counterfeited order or check upon the said Bank, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited; or shall pass, or receive with intent to pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any falsely altered bill or note issued by order of said Bank, or any falsely altered order or check, on said Bank or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely altered, with intention to defraud the said corporation, or any other body politic, or persons, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, and fined not exceeding five thousand dollars.

XIX *Be it further enacted*, That the presidents or cashiers of the said Banks shall annually pay into the Treasury of the State twenty five cents on each share of said capital stock, which may have been subscribed for and paid in; and the first payment of said tax shall be made twelve months after the said Bank shall have commenced operations.

XX *Be it further enacted*, That the directors of each of the said Banks may declare, semi annually, dividends of the profits thereof, and if, at any time, more than the real profits be divided, the directors assenting thereto shall be responsible in their private capacities to creditors who have claims against the said institution.

XXI. *Be it further enacted*, That the president or presidents of these, or either of these Banks, shall, in the first week in December, in each and every year, transmit to the General Assembly a full statement of the condition of the Bank, exhibiting the amount of capital; notes in circulation; debt due to other Banks, and to what Banks; deposites, and all other particulars necessary to explain the debit side of the account; also specie on hand; notes of other Banks; other funds specifically enumerated; debts due from other Banks, and what Banks; bills of exchange; debt on bonds discounted, specifiing, in one item, the amount due from stockholders, and in another the amount due from directors, not however using any person's name in either case; and the amount of real estate.

XXII. *Be it further enacted*, That if any president, director, cashier, clerk or other officer of either of the aforesaid Banks, shall knowingly, and willingly make or cause to be made, or connive at making any false return, statement or exhibit of the condition of the Bank, either to the Treasurer of the State, to the Legislature, to the board of directors or to the stockholders, or to any other person or persons that may be authorised by the Legislature, or by the stockholders, to receive the same, such president, directors, cashier, clerk, or other officer, and all persons aiding or abetting in such deception or false return, shall be liable to be indicted as for a misdemeanor, in any of the Superior Courts of this State, and on conviction, shall be fined at the discretion of the court, and imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Poetry.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE REASON.

You ask my Mary if 'tis true,
That I'm in love, and why I fear,
To open all my heart to you
Who art of all the loved, most dear.

Your pointed question startles me;
To tell you now I'm scarce prepared;
Why love and fear alike should be,
So equal in my feelings shared.

I love thy form 'tis graceful, fair,
I love thy face 'tis fairrer still;
Indeed, 'twas beauty's signet there,
First taught my bosom how to feel.

I love thy raven locks, thy curl,
So fondly on thy marbled brow;
I fain would take their place, dear girl,
And cling as close as they do now.

I love thine eyes, so like they roll,
To ebon balls in seas of fire,
They send their burnings to the soul,
And stars beneath their gaze expire.

I love thy lips, their spreading smile,
If lost would be untold regret,
Could e'en a Seraph's self beguile.
And make despair its woes foget.

One kiss would kill a common soul
No shock Galvanic e'er could drive
A fiercer stroke with more control,
Or quicker bid it cease to live.

I love thy neck, its pearly white,
like alabaster seems to rise;
Around its contour graces might,
A race ground make of nameless price.

I love these lilly hands of thine'
Whose very touch doth joy impart
I've often prest them between mine,
And felt the thrill about my heart.

I love thy little fairy feet,
Their tread could teach a nymph to dance
And every sylph like form they meet.
Might wait and like them learn to prance.

All these I love dear girl, but here,
My love must stop, here fear begins—
To wrong my soul, for thee my dear
Indeed I cannot *love thy sins.*

MURDER WILL OUT!

Our readers, no doubt, remember the aggravated murder of a Miss Cunningham, in April 1825, and that every exertion, at the time, to discover the perpetrator of the crime proved unsuccessful. An individual has recently been arrested and committed to the jail of Cecil county, in Maryland, (where the murder was perpetrated) upon suspicion of being the author of the foul deed. The singular circumstances which led to his arrest are given in the following paragraph which we copy from the Baltimore Chronicle:—

"We are informed that the man arrested is a shoe-maker, who has resided at or in the neighborhood of Port Deposite, ever since the murder was committed; and that in one instance he appeared as a witness, and testified strongly against two men who, a few years since, were arrested on suspicion of having committed or being accessary to, the said murder; and had it depended on his testimony alone, they would in all probability have been convicted.—The discovery *now made* was truly providential He had hypothecated a very valuable *ring* to a man, to whom he was indebted, which ring the creditor placed upon his finger; and soon after, being in company, it was observed and identified, Miss Cunningham's name being still legible! On being questioned, he informed from whom he received it, and for what purpose, and referred to two persons who were present at the transaction. Process was accordingly issued, and the suspected culprit arrested, and is now confined in Elkton jail. On searching his premises, we also learn that a *stocking*, belonging to the deceased was also found, which on comparing corresponded precisely with its fellow which has ever since been preserved by her family. *Nile's Register*, of the 22nd April, 1825, in mentioning the horid account of the murder, says—"She was just going to be married, and her *ring*, the emblem of plighted faith was carried off; *it is possible that this circumstance may lead to the discovery of the murderer.*"

'The most solemn of birds,' says an ancient proverb, 'is an owl—the most solemn of fishes an oyster—the most solemn of beasts, an ass—the most solemn of men, an ass also.'

THE ATHENIAN,

AND

LITERARY GAZETTE,

With a view to meet the wishes, as well as the wants of the public, it is contemplated to issue, on or about the first of January next, a new paper

DEVOTED TO

The Fine Arts, the Drama, News, and General Miscellany, and embracing Original Essays, Poetry, Tales, Sketches of American Scenery, Biography, Rules of Life Scientific and Literary Intelligence, &c.

Besides a department of light reading, particular attention will be paid to that under the head of "Reviews"—in which all new works, whether of domestic or foreign origin, will be critically noticed. The present paper will be superceded by "The Athenian" on the termination of the present year, and each subscriber shall be furnished with a copy, which will not only contain a much greater *quantity*, but also a far greater *variety* of useful and important matter; and every exertion will be used to sustain fully the character of the Prospectus as well as to keep pace with the improvements, the knowledge, and the rising spirit of the age.

In order to render the publication complete in every department, arrangements have been made for an acquisition of valuable assistance; and as soon as the patronage will warrant, a series of ENGRAVINGS, illustrative of celebrated structure or distinguished individuals, will periodically accompany the work.

The Athenian being uncircumscribed in its utility, will be equally devoted to every section of the Union, and will comprehend every subject which may be worthy of observation or productive of interest.

Aware that the offer of rewards to literary aspirents has elicited some highly creditable specimens of American literature, which it will be the particular aim of the Athenian to encourage,—premiums for a variety of such articles as are suitable for its columns, will be offered early in January. As the amount must depend greatly on the patronage received, and as the publishers are desirous of exercising a degree of liberality that will afford a sufficient inducement for competition of a higher order, they cannot but hope that the public generally will second their endeavors to generate and foster native talent.

With a view to accommodate the public with semi-annual opportunities of subscribing to this work; the publishers will issue it in two volumes each containing twenty six weekly numbers, and comprising 416 pages; thus, the Athenian will present within the year, *Eight Hundred and Thirty-two* pages of well selected and original reading, upon every subject likely to interest the public. This, it will be readily admitted, gives to this publication a claim which no other weekly quarto in the United States can advance, as they contain but half its intended number of pages, and generally charge double the amount of its subscription. Of the quality of its subjects it would be superfluous to speak, as it is not only pleasanter, but safer to judge by practice than by profession It may, however, not be unnecessary to say that it will be, in every sense, worth of preservation; and will make two handsome volumes annually, with each of which an accurate and copious index will be furnished.

Such arrangements have also been effected with the most popular publishers in London, Edinburg and Dublin, as will put the Athenian in possession of the earliest editions of the works of merit, and the principal journals published in these cities. Its readers will thus have the latest literary information of works, progressing through, as well as of those but newly issued from the press; and also the earliest receipt of such news as those journals may communicate. It is the *determination* of the publishers of the Athenian to issue bulletins from its office, that those papers at a distance which shall notice the alterations proposed for this paper, and insert the present advertisment in full, shall possess the *immediate* advantage of such arrivals. In addition to these arrangements, they are either negotiating for, or have actually engaged the aid of some of the first literary chararters of the day, thus making ample provision for the full success of the undertaking as far as depends upon their exertions.

Historical, Dramatic, Biographical, and Poetic contributions will be dilligently and promptly attended to, and are respectfully solicited. Book sellers and publishers of literary works, music and prints, will find "The Athenian" a very convenient medium for their advertisments, which will be conspicuously inserted under the department expressly devoted to this object, and on the most liberal terms—and such of them as may wish a critical notice of their books should send them in as early in the week as possible. All communications must be post paid, and addressed to

BLACKWOOD & CO.

No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Phila.

TERMS, &c.—The Athenian will be printed on a superior quality of double royal paper folded and stitched in the quarto form and afforded at the unprecedented low price of TWO DOLLARS PER ANUM, payable invariably in advance.

Companies of five persons, will be entitled to subscribe for six months, by the payment of five dollars; but individuals will be expected to pay $1 25 for six months, or two dollars for the year

Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for them, They will also be entitled to a copy gratuitously.

In proposing this improvement, the publishers present their heart-felt thanks to those who have inserted the prospectus of the Spy, and trust that a similar favor may be bestowed upon them by an editorial notice of the change, the insertion of the preceding prospectus, and the discontinuation of that of the Spy—They will also please to observe that their many favors are justly appreciated, and the publishers are desirous by the punctual transmission of their bulletins, to reciprocate the compliment.

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

IN pursuance to an Act of Incorporation, passed at the late session of the General Assembly of North Carolina entitled 'An act to incorporate the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Company," by which Act the following persons are incorporated for the purposes therein expressed, viz: Hugh Campbell, Sen. Hiram Robinson, John Kelly, William Nott, John H. Hall, Louis D. Henry, Robert Strange, Benjamin Robinson, Lewis Brown, John W. Sandford, Joshua W. Cochran, Thomas N. Cameron, Edward L. Winslow, Joseph Baker, Edward W. Willkings, John Huske, Duncan Mc Rae, Joseph Arey, James Seawell, Charles P. Mallett, Oliver P. Stark, Thomas L. Hybart, Dillon Jordan, Jr., Wm. B. Wright, Peter Mc Kellar, Lauchlin Bethune, Josiah Evans, Charles McAlister, John B. Kelly, John Morrison, Edmund Deberry, John Martin, Duncan McRae, Jr., Hardy Morgan, Paul Barringer, Abram F. Alexander, Joseph Young, Thomas L. Cowan, Robert Macnamara, Maxwell Chambers, Alexander Gray, William Hogan, Benjamin Elliot, Gideon Seawell, Alexander Little, John A. McRae, Samuel F. Patterson, Edmund Jones, James Wellborn, Jones Fuller, James Kyle, John M. Strong, William L. Hawley, Williamson Whitehead, John D. Eccles.

And it being by said Act provided, that the persons aforenamed, upon giving ten days notice in the newspapers printed in Fayetteville, Salisbury, Greensbrough, Raleigh and Wilmington, shall hold a meeting in the Town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of electing seven Directors, and for other purposes necessary for giving full and efficient effect to the before recited act—therefore.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That a meeting will be holden in the Town of Fayettville, by the aforesaid persons, on the 17th day of February next for the purposes and objects required by said Act of Incorporation; at which meeting the attendance of the persons named as aforesaid are respectfully solicited.

Those who cannot attend, will please authorise some one of their acqaintance named in the foregoing list, to vote for them by proxy.

Fayettville Jan. 20.

The editors of the newspapers, published in Salisbury Greensborough, Raleigh and Wilmington, will please give the above one week's insertion, and forward their accounts to the Magistrate of Police for payment.

"The times are out of joint."
And TRUTH shall set them right.

A PROFESSIONAL MAN proposes to publish, in weekly numbers, of sixteen pages, 8vo. during the Session of Congress, if justified by public patronage, the

INDEPENDENT EXPOSITOR,

a Satirical, Biographical, and Amusing Miscellany, in Prose and Verse, illustrative, to the People at large, of various management at Washington, in public and in private life—in high and in low station—exhibiting the different hues of "*Genuine* Republicanism," "*Disinterested* Patriotism," and Public *Virtue!* The sentiments of Shakspeare shall be kept steadily in view—"Nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice; yet to each act animadverted upon, will be given "a local habitation and a name."

Such are our *Schemers*, who have basely made The *quid* and *quo* their study and their trade.

Whatever sanctity may be attached to the concerns of private individuals, in the humble walks of life, the *conduct of public men* affects the body politic too materially, either for good or evil, to admit of its being veiled against the public gaze, or shielded from the keen contact of the polished lance, and unfaithful pencilings of discriminithng and fearless writers.

TERMS.—Three dollars for six months; or five dollars will pay for two copies ordered by mail; one dollar to be paid on ordering the Miscellany; the balance at the end of three months. Names will be received at Taylor's Bookstore, When extra copies of a particular No. of the Miscellany are wanted, they must be previously ordered.

Those Printers who give publicity to the above Circular, shall be entitled to the Periodical during the time of publication. All aid, of whatever kind, must be voluntary, as no favors are solicited, and gross personality, and low language will not be permited to sully pages intended for general readers, and to excoriate the abandoned, without respect to party. Short exposition must be accompanied by a responsible name, and, in some cases, by references to documents; yet will lasting secresy be observed, if required, even though the Publisher be subjected to legal proceedings, (municipal or Congressional;) having, as security for our own course, TRUTH *our guide, and general good our end.*

Nov. 30.

A BOOKPRINTER.

$50 REWARD,

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy called

KI, or SQUIRE,

lately bought of William Haden, while in the woods, and formerly belonging to Richard Van Eaton. The said boy is stout, black, and about 27 years old. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me in Salisbury by the 20th of January next, as soon as delivered.

JAMES R. HUIE, jr.

Salisbury, Nov. 23, 1833. 6t6